

3097. CUCURBITA MAXIMA.**Squash.**

From Lima, Peru. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 147), May, 1899.

Zapillo Fuge. "A melon, with snow-white flesh and squash flavor; 2 feet by 1 foot; looks just like a watermelon. Possibly of use to plant breeders." (*D. G. Fairchild.*)

3098. ULLUCUS TUBEROSUS.**Ulluco.**

From Lima, Peru. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 148), May, 1899.

"Sample of tubers of the so-called Ullucos of the Peruvians. These tubers should be planted just like potatoes. They are from the Sierra, 1,000 meters (3,000 feet) altitude. They are considered very nutritious by the common people and are eaten by them mixed with salt meat. Prepare just like potatoes." (*D. G. Fairchild.*)

The Ulluco is related to the Malabar nightshade but has tubers as large as a hazelnut which are borne under ground like those of the potato.

3099. PASSIFLORA QUADRANGULARIS.**Granadillo.**

From Lima, Peru. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild, March 16, 1899.

Granadillo. "The fruit is an oblong gourd-like fruit, with an abundance of refreshing sweet pulp surrounding the seeds. Sold everywhere and seen on every hotel and club table. A favorite fruit. Propagated generally by cuttings." (*D. G. Fairchild.*)

3100. ESCOBEDIA SCABRIFOLIA.**Palillo.**

From Lima, Peru. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild, April, 1899.

"The roots are called Palillo. They are used in place of saffron as a coloring matter for soups and other dishes. A small quantity of the root is powdered and put in the soups." (*D. G. Fairchild.*)

It belongs to the family Scrophulariaceae and "is an upright herb, covered with rough hairs, with entire leaves, and large, white flowers in few flowered terminal racemes." (*Wettstein.*)

3101 to 3111. FRAGARIA sp.**Strawberries.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, April, 1899.

"The culture of ever-bearing strawberries has been given some impetus of late years in France by the origination of several very new varieties by Abbé Thivolet, a country curate in Saone et Loire, east central France. For many years he has been occupied in sowing the seeds of various strawberries, and finally, in 1896, obtained the variety known as St. Joseph, and in 1898 the St. Antoine de Padone. These two varieties were obtained, and at the same time the other French ever-bearing strawberries were secured for comparison. Upon arrival the plants were turned over to the Division of Pomology to be distributed to their correspondents for trial. The collection comprised the following varieties:

- 3101. Red Alpine Strawberry.** (*Fraisier des quatre saisons.*) This, as well as the four following numbers, is a cultivated form of *Fragaria alpina*. These species are like the English wood strawberry, but bear very early and continue to produce throughout the entire summer. This variety reproduces rapidly from seed, which should be sown in spring under glass. The young plants should be transplanted in June and again in August, this time 8 inches apart, being put out finally in place late in September or early in October, being careful to transplant after a rain. This time they should be spaced about 10 inches each way. The following year the plants should produce an abundant crop. When once a plantation is obtained, the plants may be propagated by runners, the same as other strawberries. This variety has red fruits and is the most common form of the Alpine strawberry in cultivation.